entest with that gentleman in the future. It | and there are, unfortunately, many "doubting may visit England leave Mr. Ashbury in the yachting Coventry to which he has been sent by Vice Commodore Douglas.

France-The Republic or the Mon

The debate which took place in the French Assembly on Friday last is likely long to be remembered. In itself the debate was unimportant. But for the remark of President Thiers-"You entrusted us with the republic"—the debate with M. Gasconde and his "door," "window" and "furniture" tax might have quietly passed into oblivion. The President, however, struck the wrong chord. The "No!" "No!" from the Right was dreadfully emphatic, and it must have reminded the President of some pledges which he seems not unwilling to forget. It is notorious that twothirds of the Assembly are monarchists. It is undeniable that they gave their confidence to M. Thiers at the outset, because they believed he would use all his influence to restore the monarchy. Since the advent of Thiers to power there have arisen difficulties which have disturbed the calculations both of the President and of the Assembly. For these difficulties neither has been responsible, and hence there has been much mutual forbearance. The Assembly could not blame the President: the President could not blame the Assembly. Now, however, President Thiers has spoken out, and he has spoken out so plainly that it is no longer to be doubted that he goes in fairly and squarely for the republic. "You entrusted us with the republic!" The Right, the powerful majority, say "No." The Left, the weak minority, cheer to the echo. With the Right at his back President Thiers has found it a comparatively easy task to govern France. It seems now as if the long-threatened crisis had been reached. For the time President Thiers is without his majority in the House. He has promised on an early day to explain. His explanation may be satisfactory, but it may not. If satisfactory all may be well. If not satisfactory the dreaded crisis has been reached. President Thiers may resign, but his resignation will not make an end of the difficulty. A general election may be found to be a necessity; but no man can tell to what wild chaotic confusion a general election may lead. The sword may be again unsheathed, and France may have to seek salvation through another baptism of blood. President Thiers has consented to modify his tax bill in face of the Parliamentary opposition. The debate on the measure renewed in the Assembly yesterday. The portion of the act increasing the tax on licenses was adopted, and the clauses decreeing an increases of the tax on doors, windows and furniture rejected. This action is somewhat complimentary to M. Thiers, but it will derange his treasury calculations fearfully, and go to prove that the French Parliament would not drain the bitter cup to the dregs, as he recommended.

Suggestive Gossip of the Religious Press.

Our religious contemporaries appear to be afflicted with the midsummer dulness. If we take the present week as an example we might be led to wonder how the religious press succeed in entertaining and retaining their readers from one year's end to the other. But it so happens that during a twelvemonth there are many happy and gracious revivals in the spirit that pervades their columns. There are the conventions and annual assemblies, anniversary gatherings and discussions upon a great variety of other topics, which furnish themes and serve to impart a lively and animated coloring to their pages. But here in the middle of July, with the thermometer on the trapeze and the mercury almost grasping the round hundred in the shade, who can expect cheerful repartee or heavy logic or pon-derous dogmatism in our religious journals? Some—the Golden Age, for example—may treat on polities, and pronounce Horace Greeley's letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination equal to anything the brain of St. Paul ever produced after his conversion. The Christian Union may talk of "Political Consistency," and declare "the republican party to be sounder, safer, more earnest the great ends of public good, than any nascent party made up by the most extraordinary coalition known to political history." The sterling old Methodist may show "The Way the Irish Catholics Are Humbugged," or publish a letter from Pastor Ribetti, of Rome, denving certain statements made by Father Gavazzi in a speech delivered by the latter at Princeton a few weeks since. The Presbyterian Observer may go "In Search of Christianity," touch on the "Rev. Dr. Loyal Young and Free Discussion," suggest something in regard to "Progress Toward Union," and have something to say about a "Welcome to Scottish Divines." The Evangelist may want to know "What Shall We Substitute?" referring to the subject of ministerial education, or draw "An American Parallel for John Henry Newman." The Independent may preach a sermon upon the text of "Not a Bad Heart;" and, ghoul-like, prey upon the heartstrings of the living while it cants upon the heart of a man mouldering in his grave. John Cotton Smith, editor in chief of the Church and State, Protestant Churchman and Christian Witness, a surplusage of pious papers all boiled into one, may descant upon "Christianity in Our Colleges" or give "An Interesting Specimen" of clergymen wishing to take orders in the Episcopal Church and requiring them to be six months off clerical duty. "What for?" asks the Rev. Mr. Cotton Smith. "To give them a vacation, or is it to put them on probation and test their meetness for the priesthood?" It might be suggested that they may make it either a "vacation," including a trip to Europe, or to Newport, Saratoga, Long Branch, Sharon Springs, Lake Mahopac, Bergen Point or Niagam Falls, or to go to some political convention, like those recently held at Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and open the proceedings with prayer. In the latter case they might fit themselves for the duties of chaplains of the United States Senate or House of Representatives or of some of our State Legislatures, and in time become competent to serve as chaplains on board of

Thomases" among us. The Jewish Messeng may wish to "Unite the Hebrew Charities. The Liberal Christian may discourse about "The Body and Its Relation With the Soul." The Christian Intelligencer may discourse upon our "National Trust," the Bible, and quote Jonathan Edwards to prove that the "millen nium will begin in America' — with Greeley's election, perhaps. The Roman Catholic Tublet may give us an interesting chapter "Bismarck and the Jesuits." about The Abbé McMaster may denounce the of Chappaqua" and chop logic as the venerable woodchopper chops his maples, and the benevolent Patrick Donohoe, of the Boston Pilot, may get up, in the fulness of his great philanthropic nature, some undertaking for the good of man and woman and children kind. In short, the circle of religious journalism may do or say, suggest or prophesy, this or that, yet the wheel of the grand world of Christian righteousness must still revolve and bear upon its periphery all that is pure and holy, just and virtuous, lovely and heavenly, for the benefit of all mankind.

Rome, Italy and the Church-No Compromise from the Pope.

There had been so little heard from Rome for some time past concerning the unsettled difficulties between the Pope and the Italian government, in reference to its occupation the Holy City, its appropriation of Church properties, &c., that we were beginning to think that the Church and the State were probably in the way to an accommodation, when the Pope's protest (which we have already published in full for the information of our readers) was laid before us. This protest dispels all such fallacious ideas as that of a compromise between the removed sovereign of Rome and the government which has taken his place. The Holy Father, in the statement of the wrongs which he and his Church have suffered and are suffering, and the rights which he cannot relinquish or compromise, shows us that between himself and that which he designates "the usurper's government" po reconciliation is possible.

This protest from the Vatican, of date the 16th of June last, is issued, as His Holiness informs his Secretary of State, Cardinal Antonelli, to whom it is addressed, in consequence of "a fresh outrage inflicted, not only on us, but all Catholicity"-viz., "the decision recently made by the President of the Ministers of the usurper's government, who has announced his firm resolution to present to the Chambers a bill for the suppression of the religious orders of this our city, the seat of the See of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and the metropolis of the Catholic world." The Pope naturally feels a "profound bitterness" in reference to this resolution of the Italian Prime Minister, inasmuch as the suppression of the religious orders in Rome, or the arbitrary limitation of their existence, is "a direct attempt aimed against the liberty and independence of the Roman Pontiff, taking, as it does, out of his hands one of the most powerful and most efficacious means of governing the Universal Church."

In this protest, after enlarging upon the evil consequences to the Church of this aforesaid resolution on the part of the Italian government, the Supreme Pontiff proceeds to a recapitulation of the numerous other rights, as head of the Catholic Church, of which he has been deprived, and of the insults to which he is daily subjected in Rome, and of the reasons which detain him there in the face of all these persecutions, and then he declares, in reference to a reconciliation with Italy: -"No! we cannot stoop to approve these assaults against the Church, this usurpation of our most sacred rights. this culpable interference of civil authority in ecclesiastical concerns." Firm and immovable," he will stand in defence of his flock. In a word, it is utterly impossible that there can be a compromise between him and the Italian government.

What, then? It appears to us, as the inevitable solution of this irrepressible conflict between Church and State in Rome, that the Pope (the present Pope) will be compelled to leave the city and seek an asylum in some foreign land, should his life be spared a year or two longer. He is convinced that the Italian government is resolved to make Rome to him as a residence really insupportable; and if, in view of the duties of his sacred office, he can listen to no terms of accommodation, we cannot see what other alternative will be left him a few months hence than that of a removal beyond the boundaries of Italy. Nor can we suppose that in the event of the death of Pius the Ninth the case with his successor will offer any other alternative than the abandonment of Bome. How long it may be before this Roman question will demand the intervention of a European conference we cannot tell; but, from the gravity and importance of the subject to all the European States, we cannot doubt that to this solution it must come at last.

A FORETASTE OF THE POLITICAL MILLEN NIUM .- The most thorough shuffling of the political pack that this age has ever seen was exhibited at the Greeley Jubilee at Chappaqua vesterday, when the Southern members of the Democratic National Committee made a visit to Horace Greeley. There was Duke Gwin, of Sonora, arm and arm with Francis W. Bird, of Boston; General Chalmers, of Johnston's old army, hobnobbing in lemonade with General Stephen G. Burbridge, of Kentucky; ex-Postmaster General Reagan, of the ex-confederacy, in social discussion with Theodore Tilton, and the representative "old secesh" of the South shaking hands indeed across "the bloody chasm" with the representative old abolition agitators of the North. Is there not something suggestive beyoud the mere notion of a political dodge in all this? Is it not, indeed, a type of that true reunion where old errors and troubles, even those ghastly ones that led to civil war, may be reviewed in a friendly manner, with concession and pardon on both sides, ready to smooth over all recurring anger? The political millennium is coming.

FIRE IN AN INDIANA STATE PRISON.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July 18, 1872. The west shop (two hundred by forty feet) of the Northern Prison at Michigan City has just been competent to serve as chaplains on board of some of Uncle Sam's men-of-war bound on a three years' cruise. At any rate, by all means let them have their "vacation," for a great number of good and godly people are on it about these days. The Baptist Examiner may think it the "Duty of Every Man To Doubt,"

Northern Prison at Michigan City has just been burned by fire, supposed to have originated from sparks from a chimney lodging in the gutter and communicating with the roof. This was the about one hundred men. The contractors, Ford, Johnson & Co., will lose from thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand dollars. Loss of the State about twelve thousand dollars. The State has no surrance. Ford, Johnson & Co. are insured for \$17,000. None of the prisoners escaped.

THE HAVRE REGATTA. THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE

Herald Special Report from Havre.

Vice Commodore Douglas Refuses to Sail Against Commodore Ashbury.

The Sappho Shows What She Can Do-She Starts Fifteen Minutes Later than the Livonia, Runs to Leeward and Crosses Her Bow and Returns Ahead.

The following special report to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in

HAVRE, July 13, 1872. The Havre regatta took place yesterday.

Twelve boats were entered for the regatta, and the race was to be sailed inside of twenty

MR. DOUGLAS REFUSES TO SAIL AGAINST MR. ASHBURY.

It was expected that the English yachts Guinevere and Livonia and the American yacht Sappho would be contestants in the race, but the Guinevere being withdrawn,

THE SAPPHO WAS ALSO WITHDRAWN because no other large schooner except the Livonia was left in the race, and Mr. Douglas refused to sail with Mr. Ashbury as the only

THE START. Four boats started in the race.

THE SAPPHO STARTS OUT FIFTEEN MINUTES LATER.

Fifteen minutes after the contending yachts got away the Sappho started after them, and, running to the leeward of the fleet, soon overhauled and passed the Livonia,

CROSSING HER BOWS AT LEAST A MILE AHEAD, and returned to the anchorage after being absent one hour and a half.

FRANCE.

The Legislative Debate on Thiers' Taxation Bill-Concession by the Cabinet.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 13, 1872. such an excited debate in the National Assembly vesterday was to increase the rate of taxation on

The subject came up again during the session of the Assembly to-day, and, after debate, that part of the proposal increasing the tax on licenses was adopted, but the other portion, increasing the tax on doors, windows and furniture, was rejected. MINISTER WASHBURNE AT BOULOGNE.

Hon, E. B. Washburne, the American Minister to France, has gone to Boulogne, where he proposes remaining a few days.

ENGLAND.

Serious Consequences from the Sweep of the Latest Storm.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, July 13, 1872.

The storm which prevailed throughout England yesterday was very destructive in the midland and outhern counties. In many places the growing crops were prostrated and destroyed. The storm was accompanied by fierce lightning, which struck and killed several people.

ROME.

English Report of the Cardinalete-A Hat for England and Another for America

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 13, 1872. The Echo newspaper this afternoon publish private letter, said to have been written by a peron high in authority at the Vatican, stating that the Pope, on the first of November last-All Saints Day-bestowed Cardinal hats upon the Most Rev. Henry Edward Manning, Archbishop of London, the Archbishop of Paris, and the Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, now deceased, who was then Archbishop of Baltimore.

EGYPT.

Shooting Affray Between Americans in Alexan dria-Civil and Military Officers in Riot and a Combatant Wounded.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ALEXANDRIA, July 12, 1872.

A disgraceful affray occurred here yesterday be tween G. H. Butler, the United States Consul Gen eral, and Wadleighs, his secretary, on the one Campbell, ex-Confederate officers, employed in the Khedive's service, on the other part.

Shots were exchanged and Major Campbell The affair creates great excitement, and there

are various accounts of the origin of the difficulty. Butler's plea in justification of the imbroclio is that the Khedive's officers made a premeditated attempt to assassinate him. This the others indignantly deny, and assert that Butler was the ag-

WILFUL MURDER.

A Man Deliberately Shoots a Lad While Bathing-A Coroner's Jury Return A Verdict of Wilful Murder. MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 13, 1872.

Last evening while a party of boys were bathing in the river, below the foot of Beale street, a private watchman named Sturgeon, employed to take charge of some flat boats near at hand, came out on the roof of his dwelling, armed with a musket, and followed by his wife, who was armed with a revolver. After threatening the boys for bathing there, Sturgeon took deliberate aim at one of them named John Murphy, who was in the water, and fired, three slugs striking him in the head, killing him instantly.

him instantly.

Immediately after shooting, Sturgeon jumped into a skiff and made his escape. His wife was arrested and lodged in the station house. They came here recently from St. Louis and are represented as bad characters. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Sturgeon.

SENATOR SUMNER.

How He Feels Toward the Cincinnati-Baltimore Nominee for President.

St. Louis, July 13, 1872.

The Times to-morrow will publish the following etter from Charles Sumner, addressed to M. L. Reavis, of this city:-

I think that on reflection you will not think advisable for me to write a public letter on the matter to which you call attention. Mr. Greeley and myself have been fellow laborers in many things. We were born in the same year. I bonor him very much. Between him and another person how shall be nameless I am for him carnestly.

[From the New York Methodist (Methodist organ of the United States) July 13.]

THE GOOD NEWS FROM LIVINGSTONE. All doubt as to the safety of Dr. Livingstone is set at rest by the letters received at London from Stanley, the New York Heral.D's correspondent. Stan-ley, after a journey of much hardship, found Living-stone at Ujiji, on the east side of Lake Tanganyika. Dr. Livingstone's account of his movements is that, in March, 1866, he started to explore the Rovums River (which falls into the Indian Ocean) reached and crossed the Chambezi River (not the Zambesi), and became convinced that it is the true source of the Nile. He followed this stream, which is called also the Lualaba, for 700 miles, Supplies failing, he was compelled to return to Ulti, where Stanley found him in October, 1871. The two explorers spent nearly a month together, going eastward to Unyamyembe. Livingstone, who is hale and hearty, is determined to remain and solve, if possible, the Nile problem. There are nearly two hundred miles of the Chambezi or Lualaba to be explored before its source is reached. This work, it is

stimated, will occupy two years.

This is Stanley's story, and it is circumstantial and trustworthy. When his letters arrive we shall get more details, and, it is to be hoped, something direct from Dr. Livingstone himself. The Herach's achievement is a great honor to American journalism. What the British government failed to do noe American pewspaper has accomplished out of one American newspaper has accomplished out of its own resources. On the entry of Ujili our flag was carried at the head of the exploring party. The English dailies are quite enthusiastic over this American achievement, and the stock expressions about "one blood" and "one kindred" are gone over again with great heartiness.

(From the Brooklyn Times, July 12.) We are convinced at last that Livingstone, the reat African explorer, still lives, and the world is indebted to Stanley, the indomitable, of the NEW YORK HERALD, for a knowledge of the gratifying fact. Yesterday advices were received in London from Aden, a British coaling station in the Red Sea, that Stanley, in company with Dr. Livingstone's son, had reached that place on his way to England pearing despatches to the British government from the distinguished traveller. For the incredulity with which the accounts of Stanley's movements in search of Dr. Livingstone have been in some quarters received the New York Herald is itself responsible, from the absurdities with which those accounts were so abundantly interlarded it would not have excited suspicion, at least not to any great extent; but when, for sensational purposes, it dressed up its reports in the most outrageously absurd garb, it was natural that people should conclude that the whole thing was, if not absolutely fictitious, a gross exaggeration of facts. However, let all that pass. The HERALD has gained a great triumph, and deserves the congratulations it will now receive. Had the Hyparn been content to report what Stan

GOSSIP OF THE COUNTRY PRESS.

The Elmira Gazette says :- "The NEW YORK HERALD has sent an explorer in a canoe to trace out the source of the Mississippi. The man found one place where the river was so full of crooks and bends that he had to stop half an hour to let the compass catch up." The New Orleans Republican states that news-

paper and periodical publishers are hunting up Stanley, the HERALD correspondent on the Living stone search, to open negotiations with him for clusively to the HERALD. They are very anxious to know of the HERALD people in London where he may be found, and the next thing will be the search for Stanley.

The Frederick City (Md.) Republican, says in

would ruin England if she should hire Dr. Living-stone to make his explorations at so much a month and "found."

Buttered watermelon is said to be a fashionabl democratic dish since Gratz Brown was seen using his butter in that way. "By the way," suggests the Knoxville Chronicle, "couldn't some of the demo-cratic editors who publish falsehoods about the intemperate habits of Grant explain why Gratz did Says the Louisville Ledger:- "The NEW YORK

HERALD'S exploring expedition in the Northwest has discovered where the Mississippi River takes its rise. The explorer, who thought he had discovered the source of the river is shown to have been mis taken. Itasca Lake is not the place—Dolly Varden Lake has the distinguished honor. It is situated in Cass county, Minnesota, and is scarcely one quarter of a mile in diameter and has an average

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Mayor J. M. Weightman, of Boston, is at the

General F. A. Eggleston, of Georgia, is at the New York Hotel.

General George A. Sheridan, of New Orleans, esterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General W. B. Bate, of Tennessee, is sojourning at

General W. H. Payne and Judge James Keith, of Virginia, are at the New York Hotel.

Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator Frank Blair yesterday arrived direct from St. Louis at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The

Senator says that Missouri is trumpeting the name of Greeley, and that he is her echoing blare. Admiral Polo de Barnabe, the Spanish Minister, vesterday returned to Newport from the Clarendon

Sir Antonio Brady, of England, and Rev. John B. Smith, of Scotland, who vesterday arrived on the steamship Algeria, are at the Brevoort House.

Congressman Peter M. Dox and ex-Congressm Eli S. Shorter, of Alabama, are at the Grand Central Hotel. The former of these gentlemen docks nothing from the strength of the democratic-republican party, and nothing shorter than the election of the Philosopher will satisfy the latter.
Senator Reuben E. Fenton is at the Fifth Avenue

Ex-Governor Beriah Magoffin, of Kentucky, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Gov-

ernor supports Mr. Greeley, and is every way disnosed to be a tormenting B'righ to the republicans. Good for Magoffin! The ex-Emperor Napoleon is suffering from an

attack of the gout. Lord Tenterden, the British agent at Geneva, recently sprained his ankle, and now limps around

with a stick. This is a case of direct damages. Marshal Bazaine, who was lately suffering severel from acute rheumatism, is now rapidly recovering The Emperor of China's marriage is fixed for the 15th of the ninth Chinese moon. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, the Court

Journal says, will have an important position on the staff during the next autumn manœuvres. Judge Keogh's popularity is on the wane in Ireland. In Tipperary particularly the feeling against

him is very strong. Three monster meetings were held there recently to vindicate the clergy from his charges.

M. Guizot has written a letter to the Protestant

Synod, in which he tenders his resignation as a member of that body, as follows:—'The fatigue which I feel does not permit me any longer to take part in the sittings and general discussions of the General Synod. It is not at eighty-four years of age that, after the labor of each day, a little rest in the evening is sufficient. I return thanks to God for having permitted me, so near the close of my life, to be called to testify my firm attach ment to the Christian faith, and my confidence in the General Synod and the Reformed Church of France. I thank my colleagues, members of this august assembly, for the kindness with which they have received my free language. I respect their liberty as much as my own, even when their belief differs from mine, and I pray to God to pour His light on all their thoughts and resolutions in the work of Christian charity with which they are charged, and which inspires in all Christendom, in despite of the disputes which divide it, so great and legitimate an interest.

The Pope's recent speech, together with a note from Cardinal Antonelli, has been officially communicated to the Cabinet at Vienna. It is believed that no notice whatever will be taken of this communication beyond the acknowledgment of its re-

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Steamship America at San Francisco with a Large Number of Passengers and Heavy Cargo.

Nativist Feeling Among the Chinese-Japan Diplomacy and Material Progress at Home-Naval Movements-Imperialistic Reactios in Japan-A Delicate Question of Difficulty with England.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13, 1872. The steamship America, from Hong Kong and okohama, arrived to-day.

She brought the following passengers for the

FOR NEW YORK—J. W. Goddard, U. S. N.; Mrs. Frederick Watt and Mrs. J. L. Brower. FOR PHILADELPHIA—Mrs. William McGregor. FOR CHICAGO—W. F. Stevenson. FOR OMAHA—Captain A. Bloomfield. FOR EUROPE—J. H. Alston, W. E. Briggs and eleven Japanese officers.

Five hundred tons of tea were brought by the America, with the following news:

China.

SHANGHAL June 12, 1872. An inflammatory proclamation was placarded in Hong Chow against foreigners, and on the remon-Ningpo the proclamation was suppressed.

The transit pass question has been satisfactorily

settled at Chinkeang, through the exertions of It'is reported that judgment in the collision case

has been given against the steamship Rona. Captain Blake, of the Alaska, is at Shanghai as the senior officer of the United States in China.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA, June 22-Noon, The Mikado leaves shortly on a tour of inspection to several ports, and on his return will part for France, via the Suez Canal. Terashima Tozo has been appointed Japanese Minister to London.

Yuzi, the late Governor of Jeddo, goes to Paris to prepare the way for His Majesty.

The Japanese fleet, consisting of three vessels will shortly leave Hong Kong.

THE NAVY Katzawa, formerly Admiral-in-Chief of the late Tycoon, has been reappointed to that position.

MISSION TO EUROPE. Governor Ito, Okubo, Terachima-Tozo and Yuri, with their attendants, leave for Europe by the Steamer America

FOREIGN DIPLOMACY. The application for a treaty with the United States has been refused until the other treaty powers are first visited. HOME PROGRESS.

The railroad to Singarva, a distance of fifteen miles, is in working order, and takes well with the natives, although the rates are fifty cents and \$1 50, and the time occupied in the passage is thirty-five minutes. IMPERIALISTIC REACTION.

Serious disturbances at Nijgata, where some 10,000 persons, high and low, were implicated in an attempt to restore the late Tycoon, have been quelled after a loss of many killed.

GRAND QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL ETIQUETTE Mr. Watson, the new Charge d'Affaires for England, refuses to meet the Mikado unless he stands

in his presence instead of squatting down.

Terashima Tozo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, refuses to accede, and in consequence Mr. Watson will wait for instructions from home before he will

Terashima will not be received at London unless the question is settled.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL PLACE The United States frigate Colorado has sailed for Hakodadi, with General Capron on board, to take a

The Tunisian steamer Zodia, being now a treaty vessel and in debt, has been selzed by the Japanes Governor. The Tunis officer has protested against the right of the seizure, and will hold the Japanese government responsible.

look at Yezo and the Kurile Islands.

New silk has arrived at 700 per picul. The total settlements for the season were 14,700 bales, with

New tea is arriving freely, and is of superior quality. Business is brisk. The steamer America has engaged freight enough to fill her, and three vessels have been engaged for

San Francisco. Vessels are scarce. The exports of tea to America from the 1st of July to date were 11,500,000 lbs.-2,000,000 lbs. less

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-While on the New Jersey Central Railroad (smok ing, No. 75) a gentleman volunteered (just to pass the time) to take the number of votes in the ca for the Presidential candidates, Grant and Greeley, The result was as follows, viz:—Grant, 6; Greeley, 37; blanks, 5. This number refused to state. A PASSENGER.

YACHTING NOTES.

The third annual regatta of the Manhattan Yacht Club comes off on the 23d of July. Fourteen yachts are to start in the race from South Brother Island to Sand's Point and return. The steamer Fort tee has been chartered and will accompany the vachts. The club has built a new club house on South Brother Island, which commands a fine view of that part of the Sound. The club anchorage is opposite the club house, between South Brother and Riker's islands. Yacht Juliette, formerly of E.Y.C., passed White-stone yesterday, en route for Newport.

Departures from New London. Prquat House, New London, July 13, 1872. Schooner yacht Columbia, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Lester Wallack, left at six A. M. for Mamaroneck, N. Y. Schooner yacht Fleetwing, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. George Osgood, left at nine A. M. for New Bedford.

Chance to Meet Ellis Ward-What Dick Risdon, the Backer of the "Row-ing Family" is Willing to Do. NEW YORK, July 13, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Being desirous of testing the claims of some oars men of this State as to their ability to defeat Eills Ward in a single scull contest, I hereby offer to match him against any one in the State of New York to row a single scull race for \$1,000 a side, at a place to be selected part way between home and home. If this challenge is not accepted in two weeks from the 15th day of this month I will match two Wards against any two men in the United States to row a pair-oared race for \$1,000 a side or More.

Any reply to the above proposition will be at tended to by addressing me at the Clipper office Yours, respectfully,

DICK RISDON.

A PUGILISTIC ALDERMAN.

· CINCINNATI, July 13, 1872. J. L. Keck, President of the Board of Alderme assanited Mr. Nevins, reporter of the Enquirer corner of Fourth and Vine streets, this afternoon policeman. Keck continued the assault. A friend of Nevins interfered and struck Keck with a cane. The policeman now interfered, arresting all parties. An article in the Enquirer last Sunday led to the difficulty. Nevins drew a revolver, but was disarmed by

THE PACIFIC COAST. SAN FRANCISCO, July 13, 1872.

The steamship America, from China and Japan, is elegraphed. The ultra democrats of Oregon propose to send

delegates to the Louisville Convention. The Los Angelos Daily News, which advocated seession, repudiates the Baltimore nominations. A new company, entitled the San Francisco and Colorado Railroad, to connect San Francisco with

the Texas-Pacific Railroad, was organized here yesterday. It is to be independent of the other roads. Four million dollars of stock has been sub-scribed for.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14—1 A. M. nopels for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The barometer has risen from Lake Michigan New England, and from the latter to Eastern North It has fallen over the Northwestern States, where easterly to southerly winds and clear and partly cloudy weather have prevailed during Saturday. Clear and partly cloudy weather has been reported from Wisconsin and Illinois to New England, with light to fresh winds; partly cloudy weather and areas of rain from New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania, with southerly winds to Tennessee, Alabama and Florida. Westerly winds, with clear weather, from Mississippi westward. But very few reports for midnight have

Probabilities.
Failing barometer, fresh to brisk easterly to southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and pro-bably rain for the Northwest, and gradually extend eastward to Michigan and Indiana. Clear and partly cloudy weather and easterly to south erly winds for the New England and Middle States and Ohio. Easterly to southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and areas of rain for the South Atlantic Coast and from Florida to Kentucky. Westerly winds and pleasant weather west of

as yet been received

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

Macy, HERLD Squaling,

1871. 1872.

8 A. M. 82 72

6 A. M. 81 74

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12 M. 92 84 | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE UNITED STATES TARIPP AND INTERNAL REVENUE LAW, together with the acts of it as amendatory and a copious table and index of all the various taxes, has been compiled by Horace E. Dresser, and published in a compact volume by the

Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY, author of "The Lays of Marie de France," will shortly produce a new volume of poems and songs.

THE PRINTING OF THE PIRST PART Of Mr. Childer's "Pall Dictionary" is nearly completed, and THE FIRST TWO VOLUMES of the "Œuvres de

Berryer," which have been some time expected, have just been brought out by MM. Didier, in Paris, and contain the Parliamentary speeches of the famous orator, with an introduction by the Duc de THE EIGHTH AND LAST VOLUME OF M. Alfred Net-

tement's work, entitled "Histoire de la Restauration," has just been published. ARREST OF A NEW YORK FORGER.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 13, 1872. Alexander H. Weir, who in April last presented

at the Third National Bank in this city and had cashed a forged check for \$2,200 on the Chatham National Bank of New York, was arrested at Buraio a few days since and brought here to-day in the custody of a detective and lodged in jail. THE DEATH RATE IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1872.

Deaths for the week, 855. Increase over last week, 139, and over the same week last year, 446. Deaths from smallpox, 15. Deaths under two years of age, 497.

STABBING AFFRAY AT A PICNIC. At ten o'clock last night William Bradley, & rough, got abusive at a picnic at Funk's Union Park, at the foot of East Sixty-third street, and, being drunk, was ordered out by Henry Gunnigal, a watch man. Bradley refused, and Gunnigal attempted to eject him and was stabbed by him three times in the face with a penknife. Bradley was secured after a desperate struggle and locked up, and Gunnigal's injuries, which are slight, were dressed at the Nineteenth precinct station house.

A COWARDLY BUFFIAN.

George Wilson, a brute in human form, while full of Fourth ward gin last night, became offended at some remarks made by Mary Ann Williams, at 113 Chatham street, and, after abusing her to the end of his somewhat extended vocabulary, knocked her down and kicked her in the face, causing a ter-rible laceration. Mary was taken to Park Hospital, and George was locked up.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN A BARROOM.

Mickey Fay's saloon, at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Second avenue, during which James Coloran, of 330 East Thirty-eighth street, was

INCENDIARY FIRE IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD.

About ten o'clock last evening an explosion, caused by the ignition of a quantity of gunpowder, fired by some miscreant, occurred on the first floor of 137 Clinton place, occupied by Monsieur Emile Provost, manufacturer of electric batteries. A quantity of inflammable material was on the premises and created a fire, which saused a loss of \$2,000 on Mr. Provost's stock and \$1,000 on the building, owned by C. P. Cheney.

ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, July 13, Ann ELIZA, youngest child of Thomas and Cornella Armstrong, aged 6 months. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 292 Clermont avenue, on Monday, 15th inst., at three o'clock P. M. [For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

For the Complexion-Burnett's Kallis-A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington ave-

nue and Twenty-fifth street.—Invigorating and v before breakfast: apetizing before dinner. More than oplates before retiring. Ladies day and gentlemen day and night. A .- Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,

Corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. A Cool, Refreshing Hair Dressing.— HEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray air, strengthens its growth obviates bad effects of in-mes heat or sait water bathing on the hair.

A.—Nestle's Lactions Farina, the Mother's Milk Substitute Recommended by eminent physicians.

A.—Eau Angelique, for the Teeth an Gums. BISCOTINE FOOD for infants. DELLUC & CO 68 Broadway, are the sole proprietors and manufacturers. No connection with any other drug store.

A Great Curiosity .- A Century Plant in full flower is now on exhibit joining Wallack's Theatre. A.—Royal Havana Lottery. Prices Re-duced. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street, Box 4,636 Post office, New York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the world: the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instan-taneous At all druggists.

Cristadoro's Improved Hair Dye.—The world has never produced a proparation which acts with such efficacy, safety and rapidity.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer Sweeps Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs effectually cured by "JULIHN'S HY-DRASTIN COMPOUND." Sold by druggists.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!

Patent Open Work Political Banners, Fings and Portraits, at HOJER& GRAHAM'S 97 Duane at Royal Havana Lottery .- Great Reducn in the prices of Tickets. Orders filled, Prizes cashs formation furnished. Government Bonds negotiated TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 18 Wall street, New York

Winc of the Allspice, the Surest Remedy for Diarrhea or any derangement of the bowels, t sale by all respectable druggists. J. F. HENRY, No. College place and G. DE CORDOVA, 62 William street.